FOREIGN NEWS.

Earl Russell's reply to the Emancipation Society, relative to Laird's rams, shows a tone of universal disapproval; but nothing, he says, can be done without affidavits.

The Pays denies the official character of the pamphlet of M. Chevalier, advocating the recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

The Moniteur explains that the Florida was only permitted to make indispensable repairs at Brest.

The Liverpool Post says it now appears that the steam rams launched from Laird's yards were built for the Confederate Government, and that neither the French Government nor people were concerned in the business, but a French banker was. The rams were to be paid for out of the Confederate loan. M. L'Angier was one of the contractors for that loan, and also guarant for the payment of the contract with Mr. Land. He has a mortage on both vessels, and therefore, they may ultimately become his property, but then the law would have to deal with this new feature in the transaction-L'Angier might sell to the British Government at cost price. They are well worth the money-not for sea, but for coast and harbor service. For privateers they are totally unfit.

The Paris Pays states that the two ships were not constructed for the French Government, but were ordered by the Government

of Egypt, as their names indicate. The Paris Moniteur says the Florida, sailing under the Confederate flag, entered Brest for the repair of damages, and that her reception was according to the ordinary principles

of international law. The Moniteur says that at the opening of the war the French Government, in accord with other Powers, recognized the Confederate States as belligerents, and declared its intention of observing a strict neutrality between the two parties. In like cases, it is the right. as well as the duty of neutrals, to permit the vessels of belligeren s to procure means, not for fighting purposes, but for navigation; theretore it has been decided that the Florida could be admitted to procure all that is indispensable to maintain her in a good navigable state, without being able to make purchases tending to recruit her war arrangements.

The London Times publishes some particulars as to the Florida's career, related by Capt. Maffit. He claims to have treated all prisoners of war with the greatest respect. He says the Anglo-Saxon was captured sixty miles from Cork. When she was captured her pilot was referred to the Confederate Government for the settlement of any just claim he might have. Captain Maffit said, as to his quitting Brest, he expected there would soon be seven or eight Federals outside the only

channel. LIVERPOOL, Sept. 5.—The China arrived here at two o'clock this afternoon. The Stock Exchange had closed for the day. The result of her news on Federal securities was not therefore developed. The bombardment of Charleston further depressed the Confederate loan; no business done, but it was nominally called at from thirty-five to thirty per ct. dis-

An important pamphlet, ascribed to official origin, has been published, entitled "France, Mexico, and the Confederacy." It sets forth the interest which France has in recognizing the Confederate States, and the impossibility of the re-establishment of the American Union; maintaining that the American war would be useful to France, if separation between the North and South should be definitely pronouuced; for the Confederate States would be allies of France, would guarantee her from attack from the North, and would fulfill her hopes; and her manufacturers would obtain cotton, which is absolutely necessary for them.

The Paris correspondent of the London Morning Herald has good reason to believe that this pamphlet expresses not only the opinion but the intention of the Imperial Government. As to the time when the intention shall be carried into effect, it depends exclusively on the Empernr but it assurredly will not be delayed.

The correspondent of the Daily News writes that he considers the pamphlet in such perfeet harmony with the known bearing of the Emperor, that he thinks it worth while to notice that if Slidell, who has lately had repeated interviews with Drouyn de L'Huys, following upon conferences with the Emperor himself, had received a carte blanche to publish the pamphlet in Paris, he could not have written more favorably for the Southern cause, or apologized more ingeniously for the institution of slavery, than he does in this pam-

phlet. The British sloop Geyser had returned from Wexford, where she had been waiting intelligence of the position of the Florida, which had been harrassing merchantmen off the

west coast of Ireland. Two more fast steamers had left the Clyde for Nassau, to run the blockade. Two other powerful steamers are fitting out for the same destination.

A prize fight has been fought between Mace and Goss, in which the latter was beaten in sixteen rounds.

It is reported that Russia will send an Ambassador to Paris, with a scheme for a separate Polish Constitution.

The Polish insurgents gained a great victory

Russia has ordered forty-eight reserve regiments to join the active army.

In a brief review of the struggle for the possession of Morris Island, which has so recently terminated, the Charleston Mercury puts the total Confederate loss in killed, wounded and missing, at seven hundred men; but estimates the Federal loss at about six thousand. The Mercury considers the successful evacuation of the island, after a prolonged defence of fortyeight days, a most gratifying military event.

A destructive conflagration occurred at the Philadelphia navy yard on Sunday morning, which resulted in the loss of a great amount of valuable property. The fire broke out in one of the rooms of the block of buildings near the main entrance, and communicated to the lofts filled with tarred rope, gun breeching, rigging, canvass, &c. &c. The whole of the upper portion of the block of storehouses, from the roof down to the second story, were destroyed, and everything was entirely saturated with water and considerably damaged. The loss is variously estimated at from twenty to fifty thousand dollars.

It is now said that there will be no draft in Indiana, that state having furnished 93,885 three years' men, which is 28,501 more than her quotas for 1861 '62. This surplus is more than one-fifth of the whole number enrolled under the drafting law. All the troops in camp in Indiana have been ordered to the field for active duty, and General Wilcox is to report to Major General Burnside.

The draft in Cincinnati, Ohio, commences to-morrow.

The new iron-clad battery Tecumseh was launched on Saturday from the yard of Zenos Secor, at Jersey City. The Tecumseh will be the flagship of Admiral Farragut on the expedition soon to sail from New York. The dimensions of the Tecumseh are as follows:-Length over all 220 feet; beam 45 feet; depth of hold 12 feet draught 9 feet 6 inches.

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S. ROSWALD, 178 King street. P. S.-A full stock of fall and winter goods sep 4—ti will be received next week.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASH. THE POTOMAC RIVER.—The steamer KEYPORT, Capt. E. A. Rythe; will leave pier foot of Burre street, Baltimore, every Friday, at 3 p. m. for Alexandria, Washington, and landings on the Potomac river.

Returning, will leave Washington every Tuesday, at 7 a. m., and Alexandria same day at 8 a. m., for Baltimore and landings on the Poto-

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